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March 4, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 85 67

March 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 53
Humidity 81 88

WEATHER FORECAST
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Temperature 50-60

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Allied Warships Prepare to Land Marines.
London, March 3.
A message from New York states that it is reported from Tokyo that the Bolsheviks have seized a pier at Vladivostock on which munitions valued at a hundred million roubles were stored. They have also threatened to requisition a foreign steamer. Allied warships are preparing to land marines.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Treaty to be Signed Without Discussion of Contents.
London, March 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Delegation at Brest-Litovsk wires on March 2 as follows:—"As was anticipated, the deliberations on the Peace Treaty are absolutely useless and could only make things worse and even lead to the presentation of another ultimatum. In view of this, and the refusal of the Germans to cease military action until peace is signed, we have resolved to sign a Treaty without discussing the contents and leave after its signature. We have therefore requested a train, intending to sign the Treaty to-day and leave afterwards." One of the most serious of the new terms is the demand to detach the regions of Kars, Karakhan, Kars and Bitum from Russian territory on the pretext of self-determination of the peoples.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Inflict Considerable Casualties.
London, March 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"We successfully raided south-east of Arras. We repulsed attempted raids in the neighbourhoods of St. Quentin, Arleux-en-Gohelle and Pontreux, inflicting considerable casualties in the latter in hand-to-hand fighting.

Some German Claims.
London, March 3.
A German wireless official message states:—"East of Rheims we enforced our way into Fort Pompelle, which we destroyed. We recaptured sections of trenches south-east of Tahure and stormed trenches south of Haucourt, bringing back 400 prisoners. We penetrated American trenches north-east of Seicheprey, inflicting heavy casualties. We have captured Comel.

Only Vast Reconnoitring Operations.
London, March 3.
A Paris semi-official message states that the German offensive actions, despite their violence and the importance of the forces engaged, amount so far only to vast reconnoitring operations on the whole front. Both sides are more vigilant, but it would be premature to conclude that these engagements are the prelude to an imminent offensive.

Enemy Attack Prevented.
London, March 3.
A French communique states:—"There have been fairly lively bombardments on the Boise le Osme front. Our artillery prevented an enemy attack to the north-east of Beillon, in Lorraine, as he was preparing to leave his lines.

THE LATE SIR HENRY BLAKE.

His Majesty Grieves the Loss of an Old Friend.
London, February 28.
His Majesty the King has sent a telegram to Lady Blake in which he says:—"I was grieved to hear of the death of my old friend, whom I had known for so many years, and I heartily sympathise with you in your sorrow. Sir Henry Blake will be missed by a large number of those who knew and appreciated him in many parts of the Empire."

CENTRAL POWERS AND RUMANIA.

A Basis of Peace Negotiations.
London, March 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that it is semi-officially reported from Bucharest that Rumania has adopted the basis of negotiations proposed by the Central Powers and will send representatives to discuss the conclusion of peace.

Progressing Favourably.
London, March 3.
A message from Vienna states that it is officially reported from Bucharest that the negotiations with the Rumanians are progressing favourably.

THE INDIAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

London, February 28.
In the Indian conspiracy trial at San Francisco, correspondence, which was all intercepted by the American Government, was introduced into the case to show how German machinations brought Hindu plotters into private audiences with Ministers and statesmen. The documents have been decoded by means of a special diplomatic code prepared by the German Foreign Office, a key of which was furnished to the State Department by the German Embassy prior to America's declaration of war.

PLIGHT OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT KUT.

London, March 1.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Hayes Fisher stated that the unfortunate condition of the officers taken prisoner at Kut had come to the knowledge of the Government, which was taking all possible steps to ameliorate their position at the earliest moment.

CARGO FROM A GERMAN STEAMER.

London, March 1.
The Privy Council has allowed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of the Prize Court of Egypt that the Crown was liable for the damage to a cargo of copra captured on the German steamer Sudmark. The respondents are the Chartered Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India and the Eastern Pacific Trading Company. Messrs. Boustead, the shippers of the cargo, contend that the cargo was illegally landed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

German Deporting Men of Military Age.
London, March 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Germans at Pskov have deported to Germany all men below forty-two years.

A German Socialist's Denunciation.
London, March 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Reichstag, the Socialist, Herr Vogtherr, denounced Germany's "infamous war policy" against Russia. He accused the Chancellor of breaking the law by importing food from Bavaria, and said that Austria and Germany were already quarrelling over the Ukraine booty.

Some Austrian Claims.
London, March 2.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—"We have reached Lescow, Prokhorow and Lepkany and have occupied Chotin, Kemienee and Podolki, where the Staffs of two Russian Corps surrendered. Three hundred guns, two hundred field kitchens, one complete radio station and much material were captured.

Liberations at Kieff.
London, March 3.
A German wireless official message states that Ukrainians and Saxons have been liberated at Kieff.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Hughes on the Commonwealth's Duty.
London, March 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, the Empire League has entertained Mr. Hughes. At the luncheon, Mr. Hughes said that, subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, Australia must do her duty. He said the Government would appoint a High Court Judge as an Imperial Tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the divisions up to full strength and would increase the separation allowance in the case of married men by 33 1/3 per cent, deferred pay after twelve months to bear interest at 4 per cent, or the current rate of war savings certificates, whichever is the greater. Cards would be sent to all men between the ages of 19 and 44, asking whether they would be prepared to enlist if drawn by ballot, provided so many others in the same district submit their names to ballot to make up the quota any month. Many enlisted men would be given leave on full pay to canvass for eligible men in their home locality. Recruiting sergeants were to receive a bonus of half a sovereign for each recruit actually passed. The Government invited patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death or total disablement. Women would be organised for recruiting purposes. The Government would exercise all its powers to encourage eligible men in the public service to enlist.

WAR BONDS CAMPAIGN.

Novel Schemes in England.
London, March 3.
The great War Bonds Campaign, styled "The Business Men's Week," opens to-morrow. It is hoped to raise at least a hundred millions. There are many novel schemes for appealing to the public, especially in London, which is anxious to scrape all previous records. In provincial cities challenges and counter-challenges have been exchanged, also between various boroughs of London and the provinces. As an instance, Cambridge has challenged Oxford to subscribe more.

JAPAN AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

London, March 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, wiring on February 26, says the Japanese Consul General, in a lecture, said:—"Japan, like Australia and New Zealand, strongly desires that the German Colonies shall not be restored to Germany, as, if they were, the peace of the Pacific would not be regarded as secure."

GERMAN MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

London, March 3.
Reuter's correspondent of Amsterdam states that a telegram from Berlin says a German mine-sweeper and three fishing vessels were sunk in the affair off Vlieland, mentioned on March 2. Most of the crews were saved.

GERMANY'S NATIONAL DEBT.

London, March 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Reichstag, Count Posadowsky stated that Germany's National Debt was nearly 124 milliard marks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

Amsterdam, March 2.
A telegram from Berlin states: The Central Powers have suspended negotiations with Rumania. There are indications that the interruption is due to Rumania's objection to the heavy enemy demands.

PLAQUE IN CHINA.

Peking, March 2.
Plague has broken out at Fergynan, near Fengpu an important point on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Four deaths in Peking have caused grave concern of plague. Suspected cases attributed to plague are being carried by soldiers from the plague area, the military disregarding the quarantine regulations. It is officially reported that there are sixty deaths in Shansi daily, but is believed they are really more numerous.

GERMAN NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The Hague, March 2.
Small enemy naval craft struck mine off Vlieland. During German efforts to save the crew a boat capsized in the surf, from which five survivors were landed.
The "Hendelblad" reports that gun-firing has been heard off the coast of Vlieland. There are no details.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

Paris, March 2.
The anniversary of the protest by the Alsace Lorraine Assembly against German annexation, was celebrated throughout France. M. Pichon speaking at Sorbonne in the presence of M. Poincare, M. Clemenceau and a crowd of distinguished persons revealed the secret of German documents, namely the letter of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg of July 31, 1914 to the Ambassador in Paris instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and if France consented then it must as a guarantee hand over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun which would be restored on the conclusion of war with Russia. This is described as the most sensational diplomatic revelation of the war showing the hollowiness of Germany's plea that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence.

M. Viviani on being interviewed shows that he never gave the German Ambassador an opportunity to make Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's offer. When the German Ambassador mentioned the danger of war with Russia and asked what would be France's attitude M. Viviani replied that France would be actuated by her own interests. The German Ambassador then left. The entire press dwells bitterly upon the infamy of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg's proposal. The "Figaro" discloses that it was only a few days ago that experts deciphered the document owing to the German cipher having in the meanwhile changed.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

New York, February 28.
A San Francisco telegram states that counsel for the prosecution in the trial of the thirty-one alleged Indian conspirators contended that connection had been established between a well-known Indian writer and high officials of the German Government in a conspiracy to foment revolution in India. During the proceedings certain documents which were officially communicated were introduced by agreement. They implicate Herr Zimmermann, Count Bernstorff and Count Luxburg. Besides the Indian writer in question some leading Japanese statesmen are mentioned. The whole affair is somewhat confusing and in certain respects the statements seem almost incredible.

The documents include an unsigned letter addressed to "R. Soelche, Rotterdam" dated January 21, 1918, saying: "Doctor Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American Committee which will include Ram Chandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies where there are 100,000 Indians; also to British Guiana, Java and Sumatra and to conduct secret propaganda in America." Both Chakravarty and Chandra are defendants in the present case. Another letter produced signed Bernstorff addressed "Olfiera, Amsterdam" notified him that 50,000 copies of "Why Indians are revolting against British rule" were available. The identification of Olfiera has not been established.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

London, March 2.
Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France, telegraphing on the 1st inst., reports a vigorous German raid in the Toul sector. In the early morning 250 Prussians, after heavy artillery, reached the American lines and were repulsed after heavy hand to hand fighting, leaving twelve dead and three prisoners in our trenches, beside many bodies hanging on the wire and lying in front of it. The Americans lost a few killed, wounded and missing. The Germans also raided the American training trenches in the Chemin-des-Dames sector and were repulsed, leaving four prisoners who said that this was the beginning of a series of large scale raids on the Western front.

THE WOLF'S VICTIMS.

Copenhagen, March 2.
The Igotzmeendi's passengers include the lawyer and Mrs. and Mr. Dickinson of Singapore, Professor Frederick Proyers of Bangkok and Customs Officer Alexander Cross of Shanghai.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Ottawa, March 2.
The final returns of the Home and Overseas soldiers' vote give the Government a majority of 68.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALISTS WAR AIMS.

Amsterdam, March 1.
The "Vorwaerts" commenting on the Inter-Allied Socialists war aims, declares that their practicability is the ruling consideration, because there is no volume of German opinion ready to concede anything disadvantageous to Germany and any Government willing to make concessions relative to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen would fall immediately. The Central Powers would ridicule any peace conference proposal that the Czechs, Slovaks and South Slavs replace Austria-Hungary by a free league of Danubian States. The demand to an undefeated State that it shall fundamentally reconstruct itself is Utopian.

GALLANT BRITISH SEAMANSHIP.

Amsterdam, March 2.
A British tug towing the Swedish barque Maorlands from Rotterdam to England was attacked by six German seaplanes. The most skillful seamanship by the master of the tug saved the barque, both returning to the Hook of Holland bespattered with bullets.

HOLLAND AND BRITAIN.

London, March 3.
In correspondence with the Foreign Office and the Dutch Government regarding the Dutch internment of seaplanes' machine gun and parts of warships saved in the North Sea Mr. Balfour compares the removal of the machine gun from the seaplane to "misappropriation of goods and liable to criminal proceedings." He reiterates the request for the return of the articles.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.") THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 23.
The silver market is steady. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state:—"The market is steady. The tone of business is moderately active. American supplies have been forthcoming with some freedom. The Shanghai exchange has shown no important movement. The Indian holding of silver continues to shrink, but there will shortly be substantial additions owing to Government purchases."

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Some Interesting Items.
We take the following items from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—"The Late Dr. Atkinson. The Church Body has agreed to allow a memorial to Dr. Atkinson to be erected in the Cathedral, and the Bishop has agreed to dedicate it. Dr. Atkinson was a member of the Church Body and an active supporter of the work of the Cathedral during the many years he spent in the Colony. The dedication will take place at Evensong, Wednesday, March 20th, at 8.30 p.m.
The Earthquake. A lot of plaster was shaken down in the Cathedral by the earthquake on Ash Wednesday, February 13th; but the Hon. Architect, Mr. Leask, reports that the building is not seriously injured.
The Peak Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bowley are very kindly presenting a memorial to the Peak Church in memory of the late Mrs. Edwards, and it is to be dedicated on Easter Morning at the Communion Service by the Lord Bishop.
The Church Body. At the first meeting of the newly elected Church Body held on February 22nd, Mr. Bowley, who had done such excellent work as Hon. Treasurer was re-elected to that office. Mr. Fatterzen who has filled the office of Hon. Secretary for the last five years and has done so much splendid work for the Cathedral, was unable, owing to pressure of other work, to resume the duties of Hon. Secretary; Dr. Earle, has very kindly consented to take up the Hon. Secretaryship—and we are sure he will bring great energy and zeal to the discharge of the duties of that office."

"The Elijah." Selections from the Elijah will be given in the Cathedral on Good Friday evening (March 29th) at 9.15 p.m., when a collection will be made in aid of certain War Charities; the chorus is a well balanced one of nearly 100 voices, but whilst the selections to be given comprise some of the numbers given last year, the greater part of the work chosen is new and has not been heard here before.
Re-opening of the Organ. Owing to the unforeseen and exceptional difficulties which have been encountered in the rebuilding of the Cathedral Organ the date of completion has been delayed much longer than was originally anticipated. For months past only a very small section of the organ has been and is still in actual use; the work however is rapidly approaching completion and the instrument will be re-opened on Monday, March 18th, at 9.15 p.m., when Mr. Denman Fuller will give an Organ Recital with an exceptionally attractive programme. The programme will contain a short history of the Cathedral Organ with an account of the work and additions that have been carried out from time to time since its erection in 1887. The collection will be in aid of the Organ Fund and as the organ is a noteworthy one we trust that a large congregation will be present."

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GENERAL NEWS.

HONGKONG

Big Fire at Penang.

Penang, Feb. 18.—There was
a big fire at the Kbi Chang Lee
rice and oil mills and brick kiln on
the road to Sungai Penang this
morning. The whole mills were
destroyed, also paddy and rice and
a large quantity of copra, oil and
salt, and valuable machinery.
The fire broke out at six o'clock
and the inflammable nature of
some of the contents caused it to
burn fiercely. The loss of the
mills is a bad blow to local in-
dustry. The damage is variously
estimated at about three quarters
of a million dollars, partly insured.

Electrical Economy.

A report which is on the eve of
publication by the Ministry of
Reconstruction estimates that by
more modern methods of electrical
generation the nation can save
£100,000,000 a year. This
represents not only the reduced
consumption of fuel, but the re-
covery of the chemical by-
products of combustion which are
now wasted by burning coal in
open grates and under boilers.
The recommendations in the
report suggest a system of ad-
ministration which will ensure
that every part of the country
shall have full industrial and
domestic benefit of electricity
supply at the lowest rates.

Far Eastern Journalist Dead.

Second Lieutenant Arthur
Conway Young, Royal Irish Fusiliers,
who was reported missing
on August 18 last, is now known
to have died of wounds on or
shortly after that date. He was
aged 28, and was the eldest son
of Mr. Robert Young, editor of
the Japan Chronicle. He was
educated at the City of London
School, and returning to the Far
East, was a journalist in Japan
attached to his father's paper
when war broke out. He returned
to England, entered the Inns
of Court O.T.O., and was gazetted
Second Lieutenant in October,
1915. He went to the front in
July, 1918, and was wounded.
Last February he was invalided
home, and returned to the front
on June 23.

Who Pays?

A sharp and unpleasant con-
troversy has arisen between
Austria and Hungary over the
question of the payment of
the cost of repairing the
loss and damage occasioned
by the Russian invasion of the
Carpathians, Galicia, and the
Bukovina. Hungary demands
that each country shall pay its
own share which, as far as Hun-
gary is concerned, is a very small
item, as the Russian penetration
into the Carpathians caused only
small damage. On the other
hand, the devastation wrought in
the Austrian crown lands of Gal-
icia and Bukovina was enormous,
amounting to very many millions
of kronen. Austria contends that
as Galicia and Bukovina acted as
buffer States, thereby protecting
Hungary against the Russians,
the entire cost of reparation
should be common charge upon
the whole monarchy.

Economy in Use of Butter.

The Food Controller announces
that, for reasons dependent on
war conditions, and entirely out-
side the control either of the
butter trade or of the Govern-
ment, the supplies of butter will
for some time, and perhaps until
the end of the war, be seriously
restricted. The aim of the Ministry
of Food in its distribution scheme
has been to secure in the interests
of the consumer that all retail shops
have at their disposal appropri-
ately their fair share of such
supplies as are available each fort-
night. The utmost economy, how-
ever, should be exercised in the
use of butter by all classes; re-
tailers are urged to distribute
supplies in small quantities as
fairly as possible among their
usual customers. Any household
or individual consuming more
than a fair share of the available
supplies will to that extent de-
prive other persons of their fair
share. The production of mar-
garine is being increased and its
quality improved, as rapidly as
circumstances allow, and it is
anticipated that, to an increasing
extent, margarine will replace
butter in consumption. This
scheme of butter distribution
does not apply to India.

GENERAL NEWS.

P. M. S. Railway.
The last portion of F. M. S. Way line to Siam, from Bakit to Padang Besar, is nearing completion, and there is a likelihood that through passenger service will commence about April. When the through service is established, it will be a very modified one, owing to the shortage of stock, and it is not likely there will be more than one train each way daily, as the war is over, and for some time after.

Turkey's Peace Terms.
London.—The Turkish peace terms stated in an interview with Turkish peace conditions, including the integrity, religious freedom of the Caliph, complete economic development, guarantee of the safety of the national religion and the state fabric, he is being reorganised on European lines and a gradual adjustment to western conditions is being made, with a view to interest the European family of nations.

Intenarian Death Roll.
Mr. Gabb writes:—During the deaths of many persons have been noted in the news of The Times, but three (all females) have been killed in the obituary column since 1918. In all, deaths of 282 persons (male, females 163), aged 90 and over, have been recorded—39 more than in 1916 and 79 below number for 1915; their average slightly under 93. The included 15 Clerks in Holy in 1917 and 17 in the year.

For Cultivation.
The War, in an address to the Weicultural Committee recently addressed effectively for more action. The Government has far provided 2,000 tractors, total was expected to be 4 by the middle of February, 8,000 by the middle of the year. They are also taking steps to increase labour; that is certainly the most difficult part. A tillage of two million acres means, said Mr. d George, feeding three million people; and there are 11 million acres of grass, from which select.

Recreation Scheme.
London, December 26.—The Coal Commission Committee's interim report concerning post-war recreation recommends the establishment throughout the country of open-air power stations, and the supply of electricity to industries, is estimated that they will cost 5,000,000 tons of coal yearly, equivalent to £100,000,000, being wasted by products and cost of transport and distribution. The superstations will be equipped with generating lines of from 20,000 to 50,000 horse-power, and will feed the towns by means of trams. They will supersede the 800 electric stations, most of which are situated in the towns. The committee recommends that private enterprise should carry out the scheme.

Cinema's Service.
If the cinema industry ever had any unnecessary humbly, said Mr. Hall Gaine, in a speech held to explain the Office cinema work, it must have been dispelled during the past years. Almost ever since beginning of the war nearly as belligerents had employed cinema as a means of propaganda. The Allied nations of a keen debt to the industry, its services in making their people known to each other, shot what they were doing to war. But industry would, hoped, soon go one step further and show the world, not only the Allies were fighting, but that they were fighting for. Civilization and the destruction of military tyranny were of all abstract ideas, unless it could be made concrete and actual by the sight of authentic facts of inhumanity and barbarity. These would make people realise that it was better to merely suffer and to start to die rather than to come under the enslavement of a damnable military system. The cinema could do this, nothing else could, do it, after newspaper, nor sermon, nor novel, nor speech, Parliament, and they were long that it might soon be done.

NOTICES.

Take home some

VICTOR DANCE RECORDS

Happy-hearted Dance

Music to brighten up dull evenings



Selections of all the modern dances

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

If you have
HEADACHES
Suspect your eyes.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

G. R.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will re-open on MONDAY, the 4th March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on that date, for enrolment. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps. Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB, ANNEKE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets.

LOWE, LINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M. By Order,
E. DES-VEUX,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 500.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamsham, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to—
Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai. Apply in writing, accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

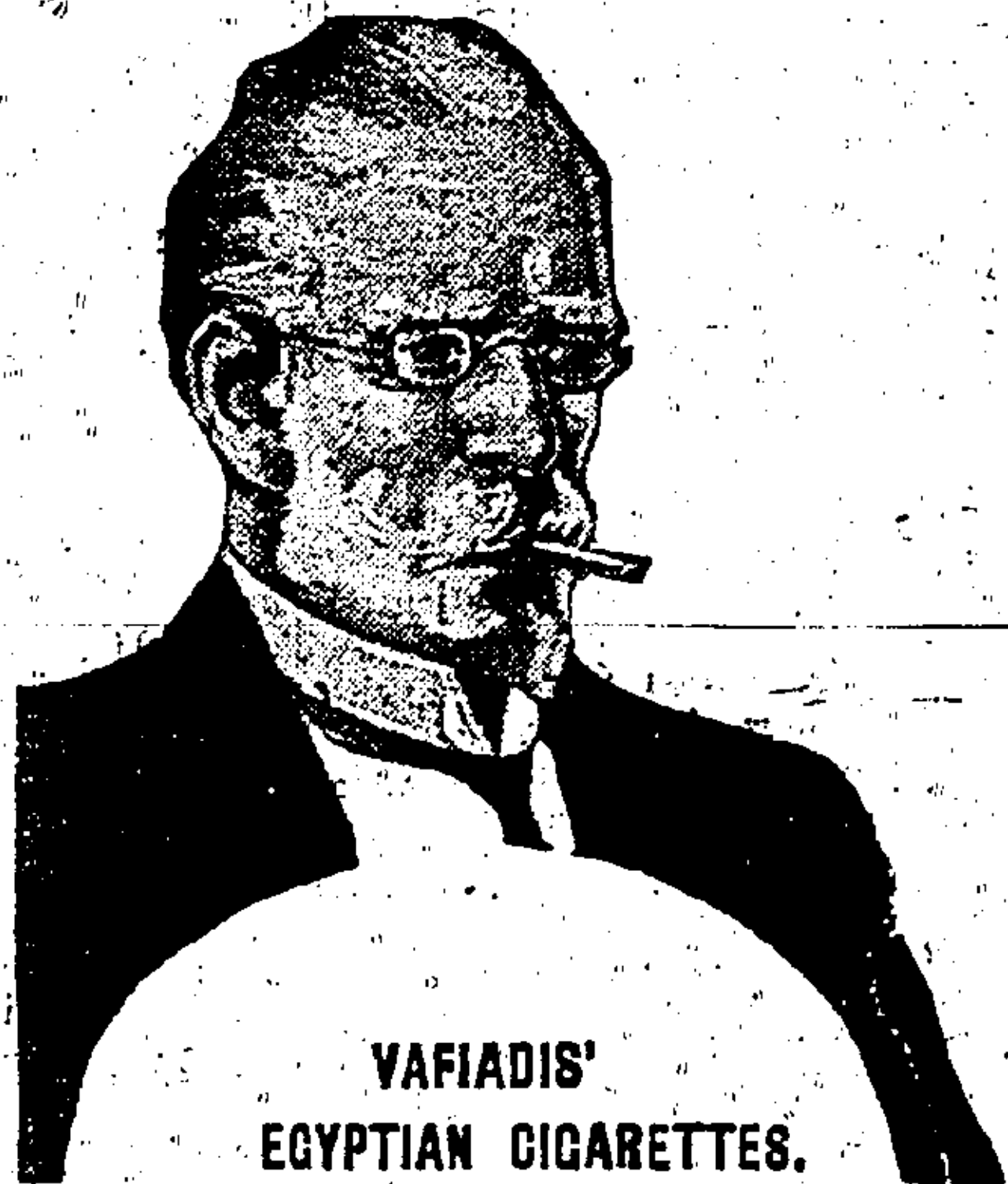
IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP,
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
5, DUDDELL STREET.

VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT F. EDWARD CRAPNELL having resigned his position with our firm, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour is this day withdrawn.

MOXON & TAYLOR,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. ALBERT F. EDWARD CRAPNELL to sign our firm name as from the 1st day of March, 1918.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914.)

SUBSCRIBERS to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in each of its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERWEAR

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN

INDIA GAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA

"AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D." Etc.

STRAW HATS

NEW STYLES

JUST TO HAND.

MADE EXPRESSLY
FOR
SHAW
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong 1st February, 1918.

WANTED.

Names for 1918. issue
of the
HONGKONG
\$
DIRECTORY.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March, on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming. Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.
G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPEL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes, and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL,
TEL. 2030, HONGKONG.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA,
Trained in Massage,
Eleven years experience,
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital,
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREPARED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 5th March 1918, UNTIL SATURDAY the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers, etc.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

THIMROD'S
Divine Instant Relief
No matter what your trouble, if you are suffering from
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, OR
ORDINARY SORE.
You will find in this medicine
a powerful power that is simply
unbelievable.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

WATSON'S HYGIENOL A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918.

A PLEA FOR ACTION.

Now that the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association has entered upon another year of its existence, we sincerely hope that its members will not have to wait for another annual general meeting to become acquainted with its activities during the twelve months. The danger in Hongkong, as could easily be shown by experience, is for organisations to spring into being with a flare of trumpets and then to lapse into a state of semi-moribundity, whatever work it performs being carried on by a small group of officials. This is by no means a healthy sign, nor is it one in keeping with the spirit of the age in which we live. Certainly it ought not to apply in the case of a body with such a name as the one we have quoted, for if there are "reforms" to be put through, the more help there are, and the more ground covered, the better. The system whereby groups of two or three prominent men "do everything" in this Colony badly needs breaking down. But it is up to the public to smash it and not to sit idly by and complain at the efforts of the "two or three," who often, be it said in all fairness, shoulder tasks which nobody else will volunteer to discharge.

The need in Hongkong is for a wider diffusion of interest in local problems and a more general acceptance of civic responsibilities. It is in this connection that a big sphere of usefulness lies before the body named, provided its members are more frequently brought together and given opportunities for deliberation on pressing local questions. The name of the Association is a trifle misleading, but that does not matter greatly. Its utility is of far greater importance than its correct designation. The reform of the Constitution of the Colony, by the securing of the right of the public to elect representatives to the Legislative Council, is rightly placed in the forefront of its objects. But, since it is considered impolitic to press this matter during the continuance of the war, the thought naturally suggests itself that occasion should meantime be taken to concentrate on matters which call loudly for attention. Apart from the Constitutional issue, the organisation is really in the nature of a Ratepayers' Association, and it is therefore its duty to concern itself with matters affecting public welfare and to make constant representations to the authorities on questions in respect of which ratepayers have a right to be heard. In one sense, this aspect of the Association's energies is of far greater importance than the mere recognition of the elective principle, since this latter is, after all, only a means to a larger end: That end is the keeping before the Government of vital public issues, and it can at any rate be partially attained, even without any modification of the Constitution, by consistent representations to the authorities by the Association whenever a question arises which warrants such action. There are issues enough, in all good conscience, lying ready to hand, and we suggest that the Association holds periodical meetings of members for the express purpose of threshing out special subjects or any matters which members may desire to bring forward. In this way, the organisation can be made to fulfil a most beneficial public service.

We were rather surprised that no mention was made, except in a general way, at the annual meeting, of the housing problem—the shortage of European residences, caused by the widespread overflow of Chinese and other Asiatic residents into areas which were formerly inhabited exclusively by the white population. This is, without doubt, the most pressing and urgent question of the moment so far as the European community is concerned; yet the Association appears content to ignore it and make no effort to whip the Government into action upon it. Why cannot a start be made right away by calling a meeting to discuss this matter and to pass whatever resolutions are considered necessary for transmission to the Government? No harm, and possibly much good, would result from such a step. At any rate, whether on this or on some other issue, it is time the Association roused itself before it becomes a victim to inertia and is added to a long list of other Hongkong organisations which at present merely exist as names in the directories of the Colony.

Coming Nearer?

It certainly makes us in the Far East think that the war is being brought a little nearer to our doors when we read of apprehensions at the possibility of German submarines and aeroplanes operating from Vladivostok. Such a contingency was mentioned in a telegram which came to hand on Saturday. One realises, of course, that if the enemy did manage to get control of the Russian railways to the Far East, such a turn of events would not be outside the bounds of possibility. We are inclined to think, however, that many circumstances will operate against such occurrences. In the first place, however confused and disintegrated conditions may be in Russia, we think it more probable that even the Russians will resist a German advance right through their territory, for idealism has a way of vanishing into thin air in the face of actual invasion and oppression. Then, also, such a venture would be a risky one for the enemy, with Japan as the watch-dog. On the whole, therefore, it would not appear that there is much need at the moment for worrying about the possibility of the U-boats interfering with Far Eastern shipping or of enemy aeroplanes carrying out raids on Hongkong! To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and with the Allies, and Japan in particular, alive to the situation we can all go to bed at present feeling quite safe from enemy intrusion.

Friedless Germany.

It is encouraging to read that a referendum which has been taken throughout the United States' Chambers of Commerce shows that there is an overwhelming opinion in America that an economic combination ought to be formed against the Teuton trader unless the German Government is made an institution controlled by the people, thus removing the danger of excessive armaments. This has been a point not a little discussed by other Allied commercial interests, and there is so general an agreement in favour of a conditional boycott that the German might well pause to think of what his position will be ere he further antagonises the outside world. British seamen have agreed to show their abhorrence of submarine frightfulness by a wholesale ostracism; British Colonies have declared to keep the Hun at bay; the Allies have denounced the imposition of prohibitive tariffs against German goods; and now American business men favour combination unless disapproval of the present regime is shown by making the Government democratic. Dreams of *Welt politik* have been fading ever since the battle of the Marne, and German colonies have passed into other hands. At the moment Germany may be able to dominate Central Europe, but when the final reckoning comes she will, unless a changed spirit is manifested, find herself infinitely poorer in possessions and a total bankrupt as regards friendship.

The Truck Nuisance.

Cases are continually cropping up at the Police Court in which truck drivers are the offenders, but, notwithstanding the fact that fines are inflicted, the punishment does not, up to the present, appear to be a very salutary enough. Last week the case occurred of a woman who was knocked down and run over by a truck, her leg being broken. The only defence put up by the driver was that she slipped and he could not pull up in time to prevent the wheels running over her. Had he had more control over the truck, the accident would have been avoided. It is to be hoped that the \$50 fine in which the driver was mulct will be sufficient to show him that he and his companions must exercise greater care. It is also time something was done to enforce the prohibition regarding the breadth of the vehicles corresponding exactly with the space between the tram lines. It may be easier for the drivers to have it thus, but the Tramway Company did not lay the lines for their benefit, and has been occasioned much trouble and expense on account of the damage done to the tracks by this traffic.

DAY BY DAY.

THEY CAN CONQUER WHO BELIEVE THEY CAN.—Dryden.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Inauguration Day in the United States.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d.

Fog Bell.
The Harbour Master of Canton notifies that the fog bell on Colinson Reach Buoy is discontinued till further notice.

February Rain.
Rain only fell on one day during February, according to the Botanic Gardens return, the fall being .06 inch, on the 4th.

Lieut. Thornhill.
Word has been received in the Colony from Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, who writes in a cheery strain, saying that he is in good health. He was in France when he wrote.

The Steamer Fire.
The damage done by fire and by water on the s.s. Komakoto Maru on Saturday last included 715 pounds of rubber, 15 tons of coconut oil and 154 bales of hemp, all of which was destroyed.

Order of the British Empire.
The news will be heard with interest that the father of Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, formerly of Hongkong, has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire, for valuable services rendered to the State.

Harmston's Circus.
Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay continues to attract large gatherings, and patrons are thoroughly delighted with the many excellent features presented.

Order of the British Empire.
The news will be heard with interest that the father of Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, formerly of Hongkong, has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire, for valuable services rendered to the State.

Further evidence was heard by Mr. J. R. Wood to-day as to a Chinese who was selling shell-fish on a stall outside No. 3 An Tai Street. Defendant said he had done business for ten years without being interfered with by the police. The case was again adjourned.

Gamblers.
Nine Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with unlawful occupying the house, No. 48, Queen's Road for gambling purposes. Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared on behalf of the defendant. The case was adjourned until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$150 for the second and third defendants and \$15 for the rest.

Alleged Unlawful Society.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court to-day, seventy-eight Chinese appeared, the first and second defendants being charged with unlawfully managing or assisting in the management of an unlawful society having its meeting place on the second floor of No. 4, New Street. The remaining seventy-two were charged with unlawfully attending this society. The third charge included all the defendants, who without lawful excuse assembled together at 10 p.m. on Saturday last. The first and second defendants were charged by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and were defended by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkenson and Grist, and the third was charged by Mr. King A. S. P. The hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday. Bail was fixed at \$250 in the case of the first and second defendants, and \$100 for the fourth and fifth defendants, the others' bail being fixed at \$25 each.

Embezzlement Case.
A shroff employed by the Kwong Hing firm was summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, with having embezzled the sum of \$504.73. Mr. O'Connell appeared for the prosecution, and said he was instructed by plaintiff to state that between the month of June and up to the day when he absconded there was more or less of the sum missing, but it had not been discovered until the day he absconded, which was on the day before the Chinese New Year. Defendant, it was stated, had collected all the money due to the firm in its name and spent it for his own use. Defendant admitted embezzling the sum of \$400, which sum he suggested to his Worship that he could pay back. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

His Excellency's Tribute to the Force.

The third anniversary of the formation of the Hongkong Police Reserve was marked yesterday by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) holding an inspection of the Corps on the Polo Ground at Causeway Bay. The Reserve turned out in full force and presented a very smart appearance. There were over 500 members on parade. The Corps was formed in line to await His Excellency's arrival. Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P., being in charge with Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P., and Mr. T. F. Tough, A.S.P., and Adjutant, while the Staff Inspectors, Dr. Lindsey Woods, Assistant Surgeon Superintendent and Accountant Sergeant Baleen formed the guard at the saluting base, three Staff Inspectors supporting the Union Jack. His Excellency arrived by motor-car, accompanied by his A.D.C., Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Major General Ventris (General Officer Commanding the Troop), Captain Cassel (General Staff) and Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, G.S.P. His Excellency's party also included Lady Tudor-Tudor, Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Jenkin and Mr. Batterfield. Others present were Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp K.C., and the Hon. Mr. R. M. C. Kindersley (Federated Malay States). There was a large gathering of the general public present, including many prominent residents.

The Royal Salute was given by the Reserve on His Excellency's arrival, the band striking up the National Anthem. Then the inspection took place, the various units of the Corps marching past in column formation. Then a hollow square was formed, and occasion was taken to decorate several members with commendation service bars. First of all, His Excellency commended the following original members of the Corps, who were thanked for their continued service: Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P., Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major G. E. Roylance, Staff Inspector J. W. Franks, Staff Inspector Eldon Potter (Discipline Department), Staff Inspector A. Fothergill (Emergency Call Department), Inspector C. O. Moon, Inspector W. A. Eustace (O.C. No. 1 Platoon), Crown Sergeant W. A. Batterfield (in charge of No. 1 Section), Sergeant J. Arnold (Warning Officer, Mounted Police), P. O. 678 C. H. Kim, P. O. 441 T. Arnold.

Staff Inspector Wong Kwong Tin was awarded another commendation bar, recommended by the O.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwong sai banknote forgeries (December 12th 1916). He was also awarded a Police Reserve medal (the first award) for his zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the murderers in the recent Po On case.

Trooper 2 Wei Wing Hong was awarded a Police Reserve medal in connection with the same case.

P. O. Mabi received the Balilios Brown Medal for saving life. At the risk of his own life he jumped into fifteen feet of water in the harbour to rescue a man who was unable to swim and brought him safely ashore.

Commended service bars were presented to the following: Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major Roylance commended by the O.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central (February 14th, 1917).

Inspector Ua Haw Fan, commended by the O.S.P. for intelligent action in the recent Kwong sai banknote forgeries. (December 12th, 1916).

Inspector C. O. Moon, commended by the O.S.P. for his zeal and intelligence leading to the arrest of a man for receiving stolen property and the recovery of the same. (September 20, 1916).

P. O. 1 Mow Fung, commended by the O.S.P. for intelligence and hard work in connection with a counterfeit case (December 28th 1917).

P. O. 204 Lim Kwei Yien, commended by the Police Judge for his courage and promptitude in effecting the arrest of a man who had stabbed another in

Stanley Street on the 4th August (October 3rd, 1916) and also by the O. S. P. for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great risk of his life or serious injury. (June 14th, 1917).

P. O. 827 Karim Deen, commended by the O.S.P. for intelligent action in the Yumati coal stealing case on the 11th instant (October 24th, 1916).

P. O. 228 Wong Chung Yau, commended by the O. S. P. for his plucky action in effecting the arrest of a man who had committed larceny from the person on the 13th instant (November 22nd, 1916).

P. O. 27 Wong Shin Poon, commended by the O. S. P. for his plucky action in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Voeux Central Road (March 28th, 1917).

P. O. 121 Man Tat Cheung, Ambulance, commended by the O.S.P. for zeal and alertness in effecting the arrest of a pickpocket in Des Voeux Road Central (February 14th, 1914).

P. O. 68 Lai Man Wai, commended by the Police Magistrate and by the O.S.P. for zeal and activity in effecting the arrest of a snatcher in Queen's Road Central (February 14th 1917).

P. O. Mok Sin Po, commended by His Excellency the Governor for his courageous conduct in tackling a man armed and fighting and drunk (July 12th, 1917).

P. O. 743 Marquess, commended by the O. S. P. for alertness in effecting the arrest of a robber in Queen's Road Central (December 28th, 1917).

P. O. 113 Han San Nam, commended by H. E. the Governor for zeal in bringing to justice the murderers in Po On Murder Case.

On his return to the saluting base, His Excellency addressed the Corps as follows:—D.S.P. Jenkin, Officers, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I have to express the satisfaction which I have experienced in making this my third annual inspection since the Force was formed, and I may tell you that this satisfaction is shared by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troop.

The smart and workmanlike appearance of all ranks testifies to continued progress and to the unremitting care and zeal of all those who are responsible for the training and efficiency of the force. But my satisfaction goes far beyond the admiration that your outward appearance inspires. The long list of commendations already earned by the Force, the presentation of the medal for saving life and the medals for zeal and intelligence in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a cruel murder are striking evidence of the success and efficiency of this young Police Force. In connection with this part of my subject I would remind employers that it is an essential part of a Police Officer's duty to attend the Courts of the colony in connection with an arrest effected by him or with any case in which he is concerned. This is an irksome and in many cases an unpleasant duty. I would ask employers to assist the Government by facilitating the performance of this duty by members of the Reserve in their employ. If absence at Court for an hour or two is penalised it is only human nature that slackness in making arrests or taking other action entailing attendance at Court will follow. To return to my main subject. There is yet another test of the ability of this Force. For what purpose was it created? Was it not firstly to assist in the defence of the Colony in a state of war by helping to preserve the peace therein and secondly to enable the Government to accept as many as possible of the volunteers for the front from the European contingent of the regular Police Force, to whose everlasting credit it will be remembered that every member from the oldest to the youngest volunteered for active service? Sixty-two officers and men of that contingent were allowed to go, and every night 62 members of this Force do duty to replace as far as possible the absent Regular Police, who have either fallen or are still fighting for the flag under whose protection we live. Your comrades in the Regular Police and you have well

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THAT, OUT OF EVIL, GOOD MAY COME.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I hope it is not too late to appeal to holders, as well as prospective purchasers, of lottery tickets for such of the Recons were abandoned in consequence of the recent terrible disaster Hongkong, to contribute a price of those tickets whether refunded or as yet paid, to the War Charities Fund. The money was intended speculative investment in event, and I am sure that the turn on the suggested investment in the majority of cases at events, will be more satisfactory to the donors than it would have been had it been used to make this appeal. These contributions will go some towards making good the share in the contribution which otherwise have been forthcoming from the funds of the Recons.

Yours, etc.,

Amoy, March 1, 1918.

discharged your duty during years of war, for not finer broke out, carrying dead destruction into lands that never known anything but, has the public tranquillity Colony been disturbed, are various other direct in which you have assisted Regular Police and I have sent under consideration paid made by your. Coming Officer and the O. S. P. doing your sphere of activity, will mention here that your case has not been limited since work only. To the end and energy of your. Coming Officer the Colony of the annual Bisle meeting which all units of the armed for the Colony are brought into competition with the while on the social side the tournaments organised by Messrs. Wildin and Clarke have the means of bringing in desirable funds to service charity must not forget gratefully mention the excellent promenade which with the aid of fine Band you have succeeded in making so popular in beautiful public gardens. The of your close association with Regular Police is that a ground of sympathy, which evens from common effort and pairing of a common burden grown up between you and Regular Police has had the same. I am sincerely satisfied that I have already mentioned, want you on your part to see that that bond is never relaxed. When you were called together, if any of us, anticipated the burden you voluntarily and unhesitatingly undertook to carry, have to be borne so long our task is heavy, demanding personal exertion in all we, in a trying climate, and myself denied. The way is long, all that perils which the Empiric fighting for is attained per twice the effort you have already made must still be path. I wish I could say some to lighten you in your self-imposed duties. I cannot think of anything better than to remind that you are playing a nobel in the greatest struggle that has yet been seen and that struggle is for what mankind is best—justice and freedom. How I can rely on you for patient and conscientious effort till the struggle is over victory finally won. On behalf the Government and of whole Colony I tender to you most grateful thanks for your splendid help in the hour of need. In conclusion I want to say and of sympathy with the long job this Force has suffered that the untimely death of Mr. Urmah, one of its original, generous and warmest supporters, and also through the death of some six members of the Force who are missing since the terrible catastrophe at Ha Valley on the 28th instant.

The ceremony then concluded with His Excellency was addressed and His Excellency was addressed on leaving the ground.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Chinese Recreation Club v. Civil Service.

Played on the ground of the former Club, resulting in a narrow win for the Civil Service. The latter won the toss, sending in their opponents to bat. Wickets fell rapidly, only Ng Sze Kwong making anything of a stand, and seven were down for 29. Kew and Lee getting together raised the score appreciably, but the side were all out for 74. With a few exceptions, the fielding of the visitors was very poor. With an hour and three quarters to play, Civil Service commenced their innings. Only Bird seemed able to play the bowling of Ho Wing Kin and Un Hew Fan with any confidence, and only 29 runs had been out when the 6th wicket fell. Victory seemed certain for the home team, but Severn going in as 8th man, laid on lustily, but even then 9 men were out for 71. Fletcher, last in, proved equal to the occasion however, and sending one to the boundary on the leg side, put the issue beyond doubt. The innings closed for 87. Great credit is due to Severn for the manner in which he won the match for his side. With no one likely to remain in with him long, a forcing game was the only one to play. It is possible that the low scoring on both sides was due to the bad light on the ground, accentuated by the extraordinary fact of a dark blue screen being placed behind the bowler at one end of the ground.

The other trundler had the Club pavilion and its moving inmates at his back. In marked contrast to that of the Gov't. men, was the keen and clean fielding of the losing side. Scores:—

C. R. C.	0
H. Ching, c Goodall, b Severn.	0
G. Lee, c and b Bird.	0
Ng Sze Kwong, b Bird.	22
H. Choo, l. b. w., b Severn.	0
Un Hew Fan, b Severn.	0
Ho Wing Kin, b Bird.	0
J. Wong, b Severn.	1
A. J. Kew, b Dixon.	12
C. F. Lee, b Dixon.	17
C. Lyon, b Dixon.	5
J. Choy, not out.	7
Extras.	10
Total.	74

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	8	3	13	3
Severn	7	1	25	4
Witchell	3	0	21	0
Dixon	3	0	5	3

Civil Service.	0
D. M. Goodall, c Choo, b Un Hew Fan.	1
B. W. Bradbury, b Un Hew Fan.	0
C. M. W. Reynolds, b Un Hew Fan.	7
W. E. Dixon, b Ho Wing Kin.	11
R. O. Witchell, c Wong, b Un Hew Fan.	17
P. T. Lumble, c Lee, b Ho Wing Kin.	0
W. H. Edmonds, l. b. w., b Un Hew Fan.	2
F. J. Ling, c Lee, b Ho Wing Kin.	7
J. C. Fletcher, not out.	5
Hon. O. Severn, O. M. G., c Kew, b Ng Sze Kwong.	29
Extras.	8
Total.	87

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	15	4	37	6
Ho Wing Kin	15	3	39	3
C. Choo	1	0	2	0
Ng Sze Kwong	1	0	1	1

Kowloon v. Navy.
Kowloon won a comfortable victory over the Navy on Saturday, the visitors being unable to cope with the bowling of Cobb and Pestonji. The home side batted first and compiled 174, of which Blackburn contributed 22 and Claxton 30. The Navy were all disposed of for 80. Scores:—

Kowloon.	0
A. Claxton, c Black, b Godfrey.	30
F. E. Jessland, l. b. w., b Black.	4
O. J. Stapleton, c Bieslin, b Black.	18
L. J. Blackburn, c Mayhew, b Henley.	32
L. E. R. Hodge, c and b Gibson.	7

W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Henley.	9
K. Macaskill, l. b. w., b Godfrey.	15
J. P. Robinson, not out.	28
P. H. Cobb, c Henley, b Godfrey.	0
R. Pestonji, b Gibson.	3
H. Oray, not out.	4
Extras.	26
Total.	174

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Com. Gibson	20	1	68	2
F. W. Black	9	3	21	2
L. S. Godfrey	10	0	49	3
A. B. Henley	2	0	10	2

Navy.	0
Payr. Wright, c Macaskill, b Cobb.	14
Sig. Hack, l. b. w., b Cobb.	1
Comdr. Gibson, b Pestonji.	21
Major Mayhew, c Claxton, b Cobb.	10
Ast. Pr. Robinson, c Macaskill, b Cobb.	2
Ast. Pr. Wild, b Pestonji.	7
A. B. Henley, b Cobb.	13
L. S. Godfrey, c Stapleton, b Pestonji.	1
Writer Sially, b Pestonji.	7
Mr. Black, c Elson, b Cobb.	0
Pie. Bieslin, not out.	0
Extras.	4
Total.	80

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. H. Cobb	13	3	45	6
R. Pestonji	13	4	31	4

Hongkong C. C. v. Middlesex.	0
This match was comfortably won by the club, who disposed of the military team for 68 and replied with 176. Muriel and Pearce were the last men in and the former knocked up a well-played 78. Scores:—	
Middlesex.	
L/O. Tabbatt, c Thomas, b Pearce.	28
L/O. Ellisby, run out.	2
L/O. Laurence, c de Rome, b Pearce.	5
Pie. Parnell, b Donnelly.	12
Pie. Smith, b Pearce.	1
L/O. Butterworth, c and b Pearce.	0
Cpl. Fawthrop, c Maas, b Pearce.	1
Pie. Woodward, b Pearce.	0
Pie. Taylor, c Donnelly, b Pearce.	0
L/O. Swartzberg, b Donnelly.	8
L/O. Thompson, not out.	6
Extras.	7
Total.	68

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearce	9	0	38	7
Donnelly	8	1	23	2

H.K.C.C.	0
F. Sinton, c Laurence, b Taylor.	13
F. J. de Rome, b Taylor.	10
L. D. McNicoll, b Taylor.	1
R. P. Tharsfield, b Parnell.	22
Lt. H. E. Murray, c and b Taylor.	0
D. E. Donnelly, b Parnell.	4
E. R. Thomas, l. b. w., b Taylor.	0
M. M. Maas, c Lawrence, b Woodward.	33
Captain E. H. Gray, b Taylor.	0
H. E. Muriel, b Taylor.	78
T. E. Pearce, not out.	13
Extras.	4
Total.	176

Bowling.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	9	5	50	7
Parnell	8	0	27	2
Ellisby	3	0	17	0
Tabbutt	4	0	21	0
Butterworth	2	0	18	0
Woodward	4	0	22	1
Fawthrop	4	0	17	0

FOOTBALL.
U.S. LEAGUE.
H.K.D.C. v. R.G.A.
Played on the Club Ground on Saturday. The teams were as follows:—
H.K.D.C.—Rodger, Cave, Irvine, Rodger, McOubben, Stewart, Relston, Pasco, Stalkir, McTavish, Chasseela.
R.G.A.—Taylor, Gorman, Dickenson, Townsend, Telford, Bone, Green, Baxter, Watson, Ezler, Youngman.
Referee—Mr. Wright.
This was the only match played in the various Leagues, and in consequence a good crowd of spectators witnessed a fast and interesting game. Play opened in favour of the Gunners, who made the pace very fast. Danger threatened the Defence Corps goal from Edgler, but Cave nicely intercepted the centre and

FULL COURT.

Appeal Against Chief Justice's Decision.

At the Supreme Court this morning, a Full Court was held by the Chief Justice (Sir William Roes Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Campertiz) on an appeal by G. Martini, a merchant.

The facts leading up to the appeal are that Chun Lung, a Chinese merchant of Hongkong, sued G. Martini for damages for breach of a contract dated November 20, 1915, under which the defendant contracted to supply Chun Lung with 3,000 cases of tin plates. When the writ was issued, G. Martini was living in Manila and Chun Lung obtained leave to issue a concurrent writ for service out of the jurisdiction of the Court. One writ was served on a Mr. George Blair, of 2, Connaught Road Central, who was acting as agent for Martini, and the other was served in Manila. Martini then took out a summons to set aside the writ on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction as he was an Italian subject resident in Manila. This summons was heard in Chambers by the Chief Justice, who dismissed it. Martini decided to appeal, and the full Court this morning sat to hear the appeal.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the appellant and Mr. E. Don Potter (instructed by Messrs. Deacon Looker, Deacon and Hareton) represented the respondent. Mr. Alabaster first explained that the appellant was seeking for the Chief Justice's order to be reversed; that all subsequent proceedings be set aside; and that the respondents should pay the costs of the appeal. Mr. Alabaster then opened his arguments, the points in the case being entirely legal, and touching the question of whether the Court here had any jurisdiction over the appellant in Manila.

The case has proceeded all day, and will be resumed to-morrow.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT.

List of Short-hand Successes.

In connection with the evening classes at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon, the results of the examinations in Pitman's Short-hand for the year ending 1917, have arrived from England and are as follows:—
Elementary Certificates.—Misses S. Ellis, R. Levy, E. Forsyth, D. Curry, L. d'Assumpcao and E. Curry.
Theory Certificates.—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan, Misses A. Leonard, G. Remedios, O. Garcia, H. Santos, M. Nuttall, the late Miss C. Ribeiro and the late Miss M. Ribeiro.
Speed Certificates (Fifty words).—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan, Misses B. Leonard, O. Garcia, G. Remedios and A. Ogilvie.

transferred play to the other end. The Defence Corps forwards, however, were very ragged and in consequence were well held by the Gunners' backs. Half-time.—No score.

The second half saw the Gunners to more advantage, and it was not long there they took the lead. After a fine bout of passing, Green scored with a good shot. It was not long after the same player met the ball in front of goal and had no difficulty in adding number two, giving Rodger no chance whatever. The Defence Corps put more vim into their play, and almost from the kick-off, Stalker scored from a well placed pass by McTavish. They came again, striving hard to draw level, but Watson put the result beyond doubt by scoring their third goal with a fine long drive. Result:—R.G.A., 2, H.K.D.C., 1.

Rodger, in goal for the D.C., played a fine game, and showed excellent judgment, while McTavish played well in the forward line. For the Gunners, Watson at centre made some fine openings, and Telford did nearly as he liked in the half line.

This now puts the Royal Engineers in a most favourable position in the League, having only dropped one point up to date. They should have played the Navy, but the latter could not get a team together.

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	*Kitano Maru T. 16,000	FRI. 15th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT. 16th. Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th. Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Penang Maru T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY. 5th Mar.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping and Ceylon Exports.

Colombo, Feb. 1.—The home-ward conference has circulated instructions to the effect that instructions have been received from the Ministry of Shipping that priority with regard to space in vessels sailing towards the United Kingdom must be given, first, to plumbago and tea, and, secondly, to coconut oil and rubber.

Harbour Work in the Philippines.

The plans of the Philippines Government for the current year embrace considerable harbour work at both Iloilo and Cebu. Besides these ports, considerable money will be spent this year on the port at Tacloban, in the island of Leyte. A wharf will be built in the port of Coron, in the Province of Palawan. Some work will be done at Mariveles, near the entrance to Manila Bay, and a retaining wall built in the harbour at Vigan, in the Province of Ilocos Sur. Considerable money will also be spent by the Insular Government on the esteros or canals of Manila, as part of the port improvement scheme for that city.

U.S. Constructed Falls.

Washington. That the contemplated shipbuilding programme of the United States will not be completed until months after the time specified in contracts, was strongly indicated on Thursday from the testimony of the chief constructor of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Theodore Ferris, who told the Senate Commerce Committee that in all probability the yards of the American International Corporation at Hot Island would not be completed for six months and that very few ships could be expected this year. The American International Corporation is under contract for 120 steel vessels, many of which were, under the terms of the contract, entered into with the Shipping Board, to be completed December, 1918.

New Standard Ships.

Particulars of the new standard ships show that there are several classes and the technical officers assisting the Government have decided to confine each yard to one particular type of ship. The designs embody similarity in detail, although the size of the ships vary, so that there is an uninterrupted flow of plates, bars and sections from the steel-rolling mills. Only two sizes of engine have so far been ordered—one of 2,500 and another of 1,900 horse-power. The first type of ship carries 8,000 tons, being 470 feet long. The second is of 5,000 tons deadweight capacity, with a length of 351 feet, while a further type is 376 feet long and carries 7,000 tons. Some later ships carry 10,500 tons, having a length of 450 feet, and these have two of the engines of 2,500 horsepower standard type, working twin screws. Large oil tankers, too, have been standardised.

The Merchant Seamen's League.

The Merchant Seamen's League is a League of seafarers of all grades belonging to the British Empire whose avowed purpose is to punish Germany for her crimes by smashing her commerce after the war and so putting an end, for a time at any rate, to her pre-war policy of "peaceful invasion." The men who constitute the Merchant Seamen's League (and it is open to everyone who is not a pro-German or a pacifist) have recommended to all citizens of the British Empire and Allied countries that as a punishment for the crimes perpetrated by the enemy during the war (1) They will refuse to employ any Germans in any capacity on land or sea. (2) They will not purchase or use or cause to be used any goods of German origin. (3) All master mariners shall refuse to salute or recognise the German flag on the high seas or in ports abroad. (4) That all seamen shall refuse to sail in any ships carrying German seamen or passengers or to handle German cargoes. It is suggested that the boycott should continue for two years after peace terms have been arranged and one month's boycott added for every further crime committed by the Germans on land or sea that is contrary to the Hague Convention or the international law of the sea. The League was inaugurated at a meeting held in the Albert Hall, London, on September 28. This meeting was one of many held in connection with the great International Maritime Conference organised to consider the punishment to be meted out to Germany in retribution for the crimes committed during the war by commanders and crews of German U-boats.

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THE PACIFIC SHIPING.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMAN-RUSSO SITUATION.

More Germany Bullying.

London, March 1.
A wireless Russian official message says: The peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk reports that the Central Powers, replying to a request for the cessation of hostilities, declared that they will only accept the peace treaty if signed. Three days are allowed for negotiations, commencing to-day.

Opposing the Red Guards.

Zurich, March 1.
A message has been received from Vienna alleging that an appeal has been made from the Governor to the Austro-Hungarian troops invading Podolia, to assist him against the Red Guards.

Germans Heavy Casualties.

Amsterdam, March 1.
The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" states that during the capture of Pskoff a German battalion sustained heavy casualties owing to an explosion caused by the Russians. The "Rheinisch Westfälische" states that negotiations with Rumania are most difficult owing to the resistance to territorial demands, although economic concessions are not opposed.

Operations Against Rumania Threatened.

Amsterdam, March 2.
The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" reliably declares that upon the expiry of the ultimatum to Rumania the planned operations against Rumania will proceed.

The German Invasion.

London, March 2.
A wireless German official despatch states: Advancing eastwards along the northern frontier of Ukraine we have reached the Dniester. We encountered near Bystochina a strongly fortified bridge-head defended by the enemy. We stormed and captured the town and railway station and took prisoner a few hundred. We seized at Bystochina six armoured boats, thirty-six motor-boats and six hospital boats. We have reached the Kieft-shmerinka railway near Pskoff and Kassin and hastened to assist the Polish Legionnaires engaged against superior numbers south-westward of Staro and Hontsman. The enemy was defeated. The Austro-Hungarians in response to an Ukrainian appeal have entered Ukraine on wide sectors northwards of Pruth.

A telegram from Vienna, apparently official, seeks to justify the Austrian advance on Ukraine under the plea that the Rada requested assistance against the Bolsheviki who threaten the main line to Odessa, thus impeding the food supply as the Danube route from the Black Sea is still barred.

Austrian prisoners from Russia are returning across the East Galicia front at the rate of five thousand daily. They are being drafted to garrisons and corps after a brief quarantine.

Defence of Petrograd.

Petrograd, March 2.
The Defence Committee at Petrograd appeal to the workers of Russia and asks the corn growing Governments to send wheat and rye to the capital, which will probably have to endure the horrors of a long siege. It denies that the Government is leaving Petrograd.

A wireless Russian message says that M. Lenin has received a message from the Brest-Litovsk delegation requesting a train with an escort. M. Lenin comments that this probably means that the Germans have broken off negotiations. We must, he says, be ready for an immediate German advance on Petrograd. On all fronts the people must rise and strengthen the defence measures.

A meeting of the committees of the Baltic fleet has decided to get the fleet ready for action to fight the Finnish White Guards.

Why Austria Intervened.

Amsterdam, March 2.
The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" declares that Austrian intervention in Podolia is necessary not merely because Podolia is one of the most productive regions in Ukraine, but because it will influence the negotiations at Bukharest by reducing Rumanian aspirations.

A wireless Austrian official message says: We have entered Podolia and reached the line Nowogrod-Chotin-Kamieniec-Podolski. Ten thousand Russians have so far laid down their arms.

A proclamation says that evidently the Germans propose to profit by the delayed cessation of operations in order to penetrate deeply into Russia. It orders that nothing must be surrendered without fighting to the end and states that "the enemy is everywhere employing only small detachments."

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Some Opinions From America.

Washington, March 2.
Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates official circles. President Wilson is concentrating his attention on the question of American participation in view of saving the Vladivostok supplies and to prevent the advancing Germans from occupying the trans-Siberian railway. Lord Reading conferred with Secretary Lansing and afterwards conferred with President Wilson.

It is officially announced that the United States Embassy and Consulate left Petrograd for Volodga on the 27th ult.

Interviewed by New York "Life" General Foch urged that America, without relaxing her efforts in the West, should give attention to the Orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia. America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to German penetration both in war time and after the war. Steps thereto should be taken immediately.

Causing Unrest in China.

London, March 2.
Messages from Reuter's correspondents at Peking and Shanghai indicate that the situation in Siberia is causing apprehension and unrest in China. The Central Government is preparing to reinforce the Chinese troops. A meeting of the Chinese-Russian railway authorities at Peking decided to maintain the working of the railway. The Bolsheviks are arming Amur-German prisoners to oppose Cossack forces forming in Manchuria.

The "Daily Chronicle's" diplomatic correspondent suggests Irkutsk as the Japanese objective and says that local action in Russian Manchuria is inadequate to meet the situation.

Interview With Mr. Lloyd George.

London, March 2.
Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with the American Ambassador last evening.

ITALIANS RAID AUSTRIAN NAVAL BASE.

London, March 1.
An Italian communique says: A squadron of seaplanes flew over Pola on the night of 27th February and dropped two tons of explosives on the arsenal and other military works, causing large fires. They returned undamaged despite strong anti-aircraft fire.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE RACECOURSE CALAMITY.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY OPENED.

Government's Anxiety for Investigation.

The official enquiry into the Racecourse disaster was opened this morning at the Magistracy, by Mr. J. R. Wood, sitting in a Coroner's inquest. The inquiry takes the form of an inquest on the body of a Chinese female named Ma Kan-shi, who lived at 21, Jervoise Street, and who lost her life in the calamity.

Among those in Court were the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Mol. Messer), the Crown Solicitor (Mr. J. H. Wakeman), Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared to represent twelve persons who had lost relatives in the affair, and Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. F. Sutton and Mr. C. Sara, of the Public Works Department.

There were seven well-known local men summoned to attend for the purpose of forming a jury, and the following names were drawn out of the ballot box and empanelled:—Mr. A. H. Barlow, Sub-Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Mr. W. C. Jack, head of Messrs. William C. Jack and Co.; and Mr. J. H. Wallace, General Agent for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

The Coroner, having administered the Jurors' oath, said that at the opening of the enquiry the Hon. Attorney General had intimated that he would like to make a statement.

Mr. Kemp said that the Crown Solicitor was appearing to assist his Worship and the jury as far as he could in the conducting of that enquiry. He was glad to learn that several of the families who were affected by the disaster were also represented, for Mr. Lo was appearing to represent some of them. (Mr. Kemp) was appearing for the Government, and, with his Worship's leave, he proposed to make a short statement and then not attend further. Technically and formally, his Worship and the gentlemen of the jury were there to enquire into the cause of death of one single woman, but, unhappily, the disaster in which she lost her life had resulted in the deaths of over 500 persons. The enquiry was, therefore, one of exceptional importance, and probably no magistrate or coroner in Hongkong had ever before had to enquire into a disaster of such magnitude. The first point that he wished to make was that the Government considered that enquiry of the very greatest importance and urgency, and he would ask his Worship and the gentlemen of the jury to devote as much time, continuously, to the enquiry as they could spare from their other duties in order that the enquiry might be concluded as at early a date as possible.

The second point he would like to make was that the Government were anxious that the enquiry should be as full and as exhaustive as possible. Government Departments might come in for criticism. Their conduct, at all events, should be examined, and the Government wished that that examination and criticism should be as full and as searching and independent as it could possibly be made. The Government would welcome any criticism and also welcome the advice of the jury on measures which ought to be adopted in the future, for they were anxious to learn the lesson which the disaster had for them and for the Colony generally.

The very great importance of the enquiry made it necessary that a full enquiry should be made and that the evidence to be given should be carefully examined and systematized before the enquiry was substantially opened. It was therefore impossible for the Crown Solicitor to put before them that morning any of the evidence, and he was going to ask his Worship to fix an early date this week for the substantial enquiry. He wanted to suggest several heads under which

enquiry should be made, although in the course of the enquiry several of them might not be found necessary. The Crown Solicitor was proposing to make the enquiry under heads which might be grouped into two classes, the first of which might be called "The cause of the collapse." Under that class they would find the question relating to the construction of the stands; the question of oversight and passing of the stands by the Public Works Department; the question of the stability of the stands for ordinary purposes; the question of the capacity of the stands to stand any undue strain, such as a strain caused by a sudden panic; the question of whether there was any evidence of such a panic before the collapse; and the question of whether there was any evidence as to what might have been the cause of such a panic. It might also be necessary to enquire into the stories which had been circulating in the Colony with regard to any action by supposed robbers. He could not say at the moment whether there was anything at all in those stories, but it might be advisable to enquire into them if for no other purpose than to show that they were without any real foundation. The second class of headings he would call "Contributory causes of the disaster," and might determine the question of fire. The sub-headings he suggested should include the question of authorization of cooking arrangements; whether provision was made for any such cooking arrangements; the question, and this was a most important question, of precautions against fire; the question of the adequacy of the water supply; the question of the measures which were taken on the outbreak of fire; and he might suggest, although it did not come directly within their duties, the question of measures which should be taken in similar cases for the future. He was thinking chiefly of the question of Chinese matchless theatres. Those were the heads under which the enquiries of the Government were now proceeding, and they were not yet sufficiently advanced to enable the Crown Solicitor to proceed to-day. He had nothing further to say, except to express, on behalf of the Government, the very great sympathy felt by the Government and the whole of the community with the relatives and friends of those persons who lost their lives in the disaster under such distressing circumstances.

His Worship said he was very much obliged to Mr. Kemp for his statement. He asked Mr. Wakeman when he would be ready to proceed.

Mr. Wakeman suggested next Thursday.

Mr. M. K. Lo then handed in a list of the people he was representing.

His Worship then explained to the jury that he had purposed taking formal evidence of identification that morning, but he had since been informed that the funeral was taking place, and he decided that he would not do so. He wished that the enquiry should be as continuous as possible, and he was going to ask them to give three, and possibly four, hours a day to it, commencing on Thursday next. He wanted to know when it would be most convenient to them to sit, either for two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, with a break for tiffin, or to commence at 2.15 and sit without a break. He personally preferred a break for tiffin.

The numbers of the jury held a consultation and announced that they would sit for two hours in the morning and for two in the afternoon.

His Worship also asked if there was any special day that any juror wanted to be free for business purposes.

Mr. Wallace intimated that he would like March 13 and 14 free if the enquiry lasted so long, and his Worship took a note of this.

The enquiry was then adjourned until Thursday morning, his Worship saying that there were two motor-cars ready outside to convey them to the seats of the disaster. The Public Works Department had pegged out the stand site and he would like the jury to inspect it with him.

This Morning's Requiem Mass. This morning, a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of those

who perished in the Racecourse disaster was held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, being very largely attended, those present including a representative body of the Police Reserve. Suspended from the dome of the sacred building were black draperies extending to the floor, while underneath was a canopy and a catafalque. At the foot of the catafalque were wreaths from Mrs. L. F. V. Ribeiro and family, Messrs. Connell Bros., Mr. A. B. Dean, Mr. G. E. Towns, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Portuguese staff of the same institution. In the chancel, seats were reserved for the Governor of Macao, A.D.C. (Capt. Torre do Vale) and the Consuls for Portugal and Mexico, at the Gospel side for relatives of the victims, at the Epistle side for the officers of the Police Reserve and the general public, and in the body of the Cathedral for the units of the Police Reserve. The congregations from the French and Italian Convents, the Christian Brothers and pupils from St. Joseph's College also attended. The service was a most impressive one.

The Rev. Fr. de Maria officiated at the Mass, being assisted by Fr. Souvey and Fr. Leung, with the Pontifical assistance of Bishop Pozzoni and the Rev. Fr. Noval as his lordship's coadjutor. Among the clergy also present were the Rev. Fr. Robert and the Rev. Fr. Monnier.

After the Mass, the Rev. Fr. Spada addressed the congregation as follows:—Right Rev. Bishop, Rev. Fathers and dearly beloved brethren,—We are here this morning to offer the Holy Sacrifice and our prayers for the repose of the souls of the unhappy victims of last Tuesday's terrible catastrophe, which has no parallel in the history of the Colony. This is an act not only of sympathy to soothe the sorrow of the relatives of the deceased, but also a duty to pray God that in His infinite mercy He may forgive the victims their trespasses and give them eternal rest. Death is a penalty which every child of Adam must pay to nature. "It is appointed unto man once to die." This sentence was passed by the Lord upon all flesh. Our entrance into this world is hailed with joy and gladness; our departure hence is attended by sorrow and gloom. Yet the latter is so truly an adjunct of the former that it may be said of the child for whose birth friends rejoice and the mother no longer remembers her travail, that the only heritage it must inevitably claim and cannot renounce is death. Although bound by this inexorable law, we are prone to look upon death as a calamity or an affliction to which in the order of nature we find it difficult to be reconciled. In the light of faith, however, we come to regard death as a testimony of the resurrection of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and the gate of eternal union with Him in the kingdom of His Father. But it is always a painful thought to suddenly appear in the presence of God, without being properly prepared. But we hope that the poor victims in their abiding faith have realized at that terrible moment their state, and that they had recommended their souls to God, and by accepting death from His hands had received mercy and grace according to the words of our Lord: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Let us therefore generously practice works of mercy with the intention of offering up our sufferings in their behalf. Let us remember that no soul is admitted into the heavenly mansion without having paid the full measure of the temporal debt due to the sins committed through the frailty of fallen nature. Let us therefore frequently pray, God to pardon any offence that may stand in the way of their entrance into the Choir of Angels and Saints. And now let us pray:—Give them, O God, eternal rest, and let perpetual light shine upon them.

Immediately afterwards, the clergy left the Sanctuary and went in procession to the catafalque, the Police Reserve orchestra playing Chopin's Funeral March. The Bishop then pronounced the Last Benediction and the clergy sang the Requiem Eternal and the Requiem in Latin.

FAIRY TALES FROM THE SKY.

Hon Books about the British Ogre.

Italian Headquarters, December 3.—For the first time in this mountain fighting the Austrians sent their airmen out to-day to fire with machine guns on the Italian reserves behind the line. It is a curious coincidence that quite independently the Italians had organised the same thing, and the two flocks of aeroplanes started on their parallel errands and returned without either party noticing the other.

As they came over the Italian trenches to-day the Austrian aeroplanes dropped a number of fairy tale books as Christmas gifts for the Italian soldiers. They are nicely produced little volumes of some 30 pages, written in quite passable Italian and plentifully illustrated. The part of the ogre in these fairy stories is invariably attributed to the English. A highly coloured picture represents a blood-spattered British officer, revolver in hand, standing in the streets of Milan. An explanatory paragraph below avers that this is the common guise of English officers proceeding through Milan to the front owing to the sanguinary police duties they are called upon to perform en route.

A map of Italy is shown with the title, "The New English Colony," and a long dissertation follows on the iniquitous way in which England since the war has occupied and held all the Colonies of her Allies which have any value.

KOWLOON DOCKS.

Dividend of \$2.50 and Bonus of \$7.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will, at the forthcoming general meeting, recommend payment to shareholders of a final dividend of \$2.50 per share and bonus of \$7 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
To Transfer to Reserve Account \$400,000.00
To Depreciate Buildings and Plant by \$175,264.42
To pay a bonus to the Staff of \$73,000.00
And to carry forward about \$380,000.00.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (L.), state:—Disciplinary Board.
A Disciplinary Board will sit regularly on Mondays (except Holidays).

Equipment Parades.
Platoons will parade at Headquarters Club at 6.30 o'clock below. Ope with covers, rifles, ammunition, armlets, whistles and chains, and truncheons are to be produced for inspection by those in possession of same. Muster and Equipment officers to be in attendance.

No. 2 Platoon.—Wednesday, March 6.

No. 1 Platoon.—Thursday, March 7.

No. 3 and 4 Platoons.—Friday, March 8.

No. 7 and 8 Platoons.—Tuesday, March 12.

No. 5 and 6 Platoons.—Thursday, March 14.

Section Roll Books.

Have been returned to Company Commanders, to whom Section Commanders will apply for their return.

Strength.

P. O. 488 Asquar is permitted to resign.

Result.

Mrs. Milroy is sending a draft for 444 1/2d to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund, being the proceeds of the raffles for the doll "Spud Tamson."

Popular Lecture.

Sir Charles Roper, K.O.M.G., has kindly volunteered to give lectures on "Peking its Palaces and Temples," illustrated by lantern slides. The lecture will take place at the Hanks Hall Institute on Friday, March 23, at 7.15 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRESSION STREET AFFRAY.

Chinese Robber Charged To-day.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the Chinese robber who was arrested in the Gresson Street affray, named Ng Ling, was charged on remand with being concerned with others in the murder of Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan, Sergeant H. G. Clarke and the Chinese detective Kwong Sang, at 6, Gresson Street, on January 22.

Mr. L. Longinotto appeared to conduct the case for the Crown, and prisoner was not represented.

In opening the case, Mr. Longinotto stated that the facts of the terrible affair were so fresh in his Worship's mind that it was not necessary to go into details of the matter which resulted in the death of two of the Colony's most popular police officers. His Worship would remember that as a result of certain desperadoes holding up the police, several lives were lost and many people wounded. It was known that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke had gone to the house to execute a search warrant.

Dr. Macfarlane stated that on January 23, he made a post-mortem examination of the body of Sergeant Clarke. There was a bullet hole in the left side of the neck, which went through the left lung. The bullet was found under the skin on the back. The other bullet had passed through heart and was found under the skin on the right side. (Both bullets were handed to his Worship). There was another bullet wound, but this bullet was not found.

Dr. Woodman stated that he held a post-mortem on the body of Inspector O'Sullivan, and found that there were bullet wounds through the head, chest and groin. The Chinese detective died in hospital on January 24, from bullet wounds.

Speaking as to the prisoner's wounds, Dr. Woodman stated that there were bullet wounds on the leg and in the chest. The man still had a bullet unextracted. He had been discharged from hospital.

During the hearing, the prisoner said that he felt a pain in the chest and he was given a seat in the dock. He also complained of his hearing being bad. Before leaving, Dr. Woodman tested the man's pulse and reported that the man seemed all right.

Formal evidence of identification was then given.

Plans of the house and district were proved by Mr. Verge, of the Public Works Department.

An interpreter stated that when the prisoner was charged he said that he knew nothing about it.

A Chinese constable, one of the search party, spoke of going to the house with the two Europeans and eight other Chinese. Before starting he was told to have handcuffs and a revolver, and he took them. Three other of the Chinese detectives had revolvers also. The Europeans, however, he knew, did not have revolvers. They all went by tramcar together. When they went upstairs at No. 6, Gresson Street, witness was second, a man named San Tai being first. They went into the back portion of the house, witness being posted to guard a door.

Witness went on to describe what followed and the case was proceeding as we went to press.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, Ground Floor Flat, "CALDER," 14 MacDonnell Road, 3 large rooms, spacious verandah, bath and dressing rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc. Apply Box 420 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, 11/2 Broomfield Road, 5-ROOMED HOUSE, with 1/2 Bath, 1/2 Kitchen, 1/2 Pantry, etc. Apply Box 420 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

THE RACECOURSE
CALAMITY.References from the Pulpit
Yesterday.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preached yesterday at Union Church before a very large attendance, which included many American visitors. Before the offering of the principal prayer, the preacher asked those present to stand in token of their sympathy for friends and relatives lost in the great calamity. The whole congregation stood.

The preacher took as his text part of 1st Corinthians 9-22. "That I might by all means save some." He said:

"To-day, our annual special missionary Sunday, we meet under the shadow of calamity so recent that it cannot be overlooked, and so unutterably sad and shocking that it will be impossible ever to forget it. The year is but ten weeks old, yet it has already brought enough to make many years memorable in this place. There was the Grosvenor Street tragedy, reminding us that we are living on the outskirts of an empire of anarchy, and that nothing but ceaseless vigilance keeps our quiet colony from being involved in its confusion. There was the earthquake, far more dangerous than many imagined, for had the main shock lasted a few seconds longer, Hongkong would probably have fared as did Swatow, which is not far away, as earth tremors go. There is the mysterious epidemic which has appeared in our midst, truly a 'pestilence walking in darkness,' little understood and difficult to combat.

And then last Tuesday, the principal day of what is described as the chief annual social event, viz, the Races, in a moment as it were, "in the twinkling of an eye," unforeseen disaster came upon the scene of animation and enjoyment. Thousands were jeopardised, and despite every exertion precious lives were lost before the eyes of their helpless fellow creatures, and that in a manner so peculiarly distressing that we feel as if we could not bear to think about it. The worst of it, in a way, is that it was all so unnecessary. A wreck at sea, an explosion in a coal mine, even the disasters of war, seem less deplorable, and the reason is that these or the like of them are incurred in the course of work and duty. The catastrophe which overtakes a gala is unrelieved by these mitigations and is undeniably more horrifying on that account. It is not, of course, that people are to be censured for taking their recreations, but the mind cannot rid itself of the stark contrast between the bright gaiety of one moment and the grim tragedy of the next. Life seems to be lost for so little in such a case, and it is also a fact that the holiday spirit tends to a certain lack of care and precaution which has contributed to the sad result in many such cases—whether in this particular case or not, we do not yet know.

This atmosphere of the racecourse in particular is of a kind which accentuates in some respect the distress. I have no wish to magnify the point, but we may not overlook it. What that atmosphere is you know very well. It is known to all men and is the same all the world over; and it is not the atmosphere which any of you would select for your last breath before going hurriedly to meet your Maker.

In addition there is a sense at the back of the public mind that the propriety of holding race meetings at all in this terrible time of war is very much open to question. It was thought best to carry on as usual, and one can see the grounds for that decision, though personally regretting it. Few realised at the outset that the war would prove to be the protracted desperate business it has been, and I suppose we have been led on from one year to another in ways which would have been avoided had they been foreseen. We have drifted, it seems to me, into a false position in the matter, while intending no harm. I am afraid a bad impression will be given to those parts of the Empire which are really feeling the weight of war, an impression of heartlessness and indifference which does not really correspond to the actual state of our minds, but which certainly seems to be indicated by a good deal in our way of living. To see ourselves as others see us is to see our whole Colony from top to bottom of its social structure given over for a week to the excitement of the racecourse, business suspended, the very law courts partly closed,

nothing to be thought or done except what is thought and done in connection with this branch of amusement.

It is different to-day in what once was "Merrie England," and if the sympathy our Colony receives is qualified by censure we can scarcely wonder. An old and highly honoured resident writes me that the name of Hongkong will "sink in the nostrils of civilised humanity." I hope it is not so bad as that, but there you have a point of view, and more than one or two will take it.

But however that may be there is one thing at any rate about it all which gives unqualified satisfaction, and it is the readiness and eagerness to help which were manifested on every hand the moment the unexpected danger burst upon the scene. As to that there is but one testimony, and it is good to hear willing helpers of every kind and every nationality throw themselves at once and unparaphrasing into the work of rescue, difficult, dangerous, and in a sense disappointing as it could not but be.

One says disappointingly in spite of the utmost that could be done, hundreds proved to be beyond all aid. The toll, the efforts, the risks, could not save all, only a certain number. Not a few were themselves injured in the work. All were exhausted, some sacrificed their own lives endeavouring to save others, some had to be kept back by force from doing so.

The story in yesterday's press ought never to be forgotten, of those six Indian youths, themselves just escaped with injuries, who rushed straight back into the flames on hearing the cries of two imprisoned women, and were last seen, alas, vainly endeavouring to rescue them. We are proud to have such young men as these as fellow subjects, and we hope the honour which their memory receives will be some consolation to their stricken families.

But there are many who had extreme satisfaction of successful effort in "saving some" in that dreadful hour, and I am quite sure they would tell you there is no satisfaction to compare with it. The man or woman who has really saved a fellow creature's life is a different man or woman from that day, and a better. It is something worth living for, worth any exertion, any risk, any sacrifice. Who had a thought of anything, when facing the flames and the falling timber that day, but just the one, instant, immediate business of helping the helpless, snatching from danger the man, the woman, the infant who was in danger and could be reached, without consideration of who they were, or of what race, circumstances or condition?

When bare life is at stake all those distinctions vanish. Any man who is a man will do his utmost for any other man just for our common humanity's sake, without a moment's thought whether he be rich or poor, white or black, good character or bad. It is enough that he is human, and our instinct forbids us to offer criticism even if life, which is apparently better and more valuable than his own, is risked to save him. The happiest men or women in Hongkong to-day are those by some means in that hour of confusion and peril were able to "save some." If there were any who held back from the work, if there were any who saved themselves at the cost of others, the memory will be to them one of insupportable horror. But those who answered the call, who did not think of their own skins or spare their own feelings, those who faced the horror or the danger and did their best, can at any rate look back with a sense of duty done, which will be a strength to them for the rest of their days.

The preacher then went on to the Gospel application of his text and told an anecdote of the late Dr. Alexander MacLaren. "The most illustrious preacher we ever had in Manchester—among the illustrations of the universal church. The late Alexander MacLaren once gripped his devoted congregation by exclaiming: 'There are some 500 members in this church: how many of them do any work for God? Knock off a nought.' The old man said no more than was said in the city, when it was said that the congregation thought his work consisted in preaching one brilliant sermon a week and theirs in listening to it.

"It by all means I may say some." Down in that Valley the other day—one dare not call it the Happy Valley now—it was just the same. By all means and every effort it was only possible to save "some." Did any one think of staying his hand on that account? We were told a day or two ago by a distinguished visitor from Canada that we Brit-

ish are here in Hongkong for service, not for aggrandisement, not to get but to give, etc. Well, it will not be claimed that all who come here do so animated by the loftiest altruistic motives. Many will confess, indeed, that they came for what they hoped to make, and mean to be off as soon as they succeed in making it. Still, taking it at large, there is some justification for Dr. Macdonald's view, and at any rate it is an aim to live up to. Without any Phariseism I think it can be claimed that British rule and influence here have been characterised as much by a disinterestedness and tainted as little by mere exploitation as any such authority could well be. We have been able to give an example of a just and stable government, of uncorrupt administration, of the arts of advanced civilization, of upright commerce, enlightened education suited to the conditions of the modern world. All these we have given to neighbours here, much to their advantage, and with a sincere wish and intention to advantage them, as well as to promote interests of our own.

There are two contrasting tendencies, one or other of which lays hold of us Europeans who make our sojourn in the East. One is to take the contagion of our surroundings, to drop our former standards, to fall into a laxity or even licence which we should never have permitted ourselves in the home land. That is common enough, you all know very well, that it is to be deplored even those who give way to it will generally admit.

The other effect of coming here is to trace one's character and purpose rather than debilitate them, to quicken the sense of one's need of Christ and the world's supreme need of Him, to give one a larger heart to feel for one's fellow creatures' sorrows and degradations, and a stronger hope for their deliverance into the glorious liberty of the children of God. A question which every one of us ought to put to ourselves is to ask which side our influence is telling on.

The man or woman is not to be envied who, can spend years in China and yet fail to acquire an earnest wish to be of some service to its wonderful people, patient, industrious, easily contented, yet living and dying in the twilight of arrested civilization, and under religions which, when the best has been said for them, contain little to up lift the heart and scarcely a hope to cheer the tomb.

"Can we whose souls are lighted, With wisdom from on high, Can we, to men benighted, The lamp of life deny?"

Unfortunately many of us can and do. We get so used to the darkness that we come to think, nothink of it. We have so little love for our fellowmen that we think in our hearts the darkness is good enough for the millions who stumble in it. Yet when it comes to the push the common humanity underneath, thank God, asserts its claim, and it comes home to every heart that no effort and no risk are too much to expect of us, if "by any means" we may "save some."

References in the Cathedral. At St. John's Cathedral, at the morning service yesterday, Rev. V. Copley Moyle made mention of the calamity in the presence of a big congregation. Just before the sermon the Chaplain requested the congregation to remain stand-

ing and said: I think you will agree that it is fitting that the first words spoken from the pulpit this morning should be words of very sincere sympathy with the Chinese community and all others who have suffered in the terrible catastrophe at the racecourse. Death is always a solemn thing, even when it comes to us in its most peaceful aspect. Death is the work of the devil. God created man to be immortal and made him to be an image of his own eternity. Most of us seem to be more familiar with death since war. Even when it comes to us in its most peaceful form it is a solemn thing, but when it comes as it did to those people how awful it is. We can hardly imagine a more terrible death. I think all ways that to be on a burning ship at sea must be one of the most terrible experiences possible. Those hundreds of people, bent on pleasure, full of the joy of life, and twenty minutes later burnt to death before the eyes of people ready to help. Those of us who have seen the distracted search for missing relatives must feel how terrible is the sudden grief that has stricken the Chinese community, and our hearts go out to them in sympathy. At least one member of this Cathedral congregation perished in the catastrophe.

The congregation remained standing while the Dead March was played.

In the course of the evening service which was addressed by Bishop Bannister, Dr. Lander, Bishop of Victoria, said:— All the members of the Anglican Community in this Diocese both English and Chinese sympathise most deeply with the members of our own and other Communities and religions who are now suffering bereavement and sorrow owing to the appalling calamity of last Tuesday. We reverently respect the memory of the dead, we realise the solidarity of our community and our common brotherhood amid diversity of race and Nationality. We weep with those that weep.

We trust the righteous God Whom we all try to serve to show mercy to the dead, we pray him to extend comfort to the bereaved and to enable us all to be ready for Eternity whenever He may call us.

Almighty and everlasting God, the comfort of the sad, the strength of the sufferers, let the prayers of these that cry out of any tribulation come unto Thee; that all may rejoice to find that Thy mercy is present with them in their afflictions; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Plurality of Wives.

The pamphlet advocating plurality of wives which is exciting Germany, is not the fount and origin of the shameless scheme. The idea reached Germany from Constantinople. Major-General Endres, of the Bavarian Army, Chief of the German Military Mission attached to the Turkish headquarters, seems to have been responsible. He surveyed the harem system of the Turk, and, lo, it was very good. He reported that its extension to Germany would be in every respect excellent with a view to increasing the birthrate. That was months ago, and the pamphlet seems but an echo.

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YESTERDAY TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

JAPANESE AND SIBERIA.

London, March 1.
The "Morning Post" correspondent at Shanghai says the Chinese press declares that four Chinese divisions will co-operate with the Japanese in Siberia.

The Japanese Ambassador had a protracted conference with Mr. Bai four yesterday.

The "Daily Mail" in the course of a statement purporting to represent the Japanese view says "Japan is ready with the most adequate action to checkmate German aggression in the Far East. It is believed that Japan's Allies will realise the impracticability of their co-operation in an enterprise of incalculable possibilities, particularly as regards shipping and food. We trust Japan, encumbered her with no arrangements which could hamper her in throwing her full force into the situation which is calling insistently for action. Before she can do anything she requires whole-hearted and enthusiastic Japanese opinion. That united sentiment could be produced only if the leaders were able to show the people that the Allies trusted Japan unanimously and unreservedly with the great mission."

The "Daily Chronicle's" diplomatic correspondent referring to the prospect of Japan's active intervention in the war says "France has always favoured it and public opinion in England has preserved a more open attitude as if waiting a definite Government lead. Now events are moving so fast that the old reticences and hesitations seem out of place and it is difficult to conceive the Allies failing to give Japan the requisite invitation to act in quenching the fire which is imperilling her existence as an Empire. Moreover by our treaty with Japan she is the authorised custodian of law and order in the Far East. That is most important and gives her the right to act. America has her hands full on the western front and any attempt to divert men, munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned. Moreover any linking of America and Japan in this

enterprise would be resented by Japanese opinion as a mark of distrust of her ability and disinterestedness. To give Japan a partner in an enterprise marked out for her by political and geographical destiny would be an error morally and politically."

Tokio, March 1.

The Government is anxious to avoid anything likely to invite suspicion by the Powers concerning Japan's true purpose in coping with the new situation due to the collapse of Russia. It is believed that however urgently Japan may have to act it will be only after the fullest understanding with Great Britain, the United States and other Allies and after an assurance has been received from them that Japan will be allowed perfect freedom in safeguarding the interests of the Allies without fear of incurring suspicion. Some members of the Cabinet are reported to have been in favour of action at the first in view of the gravity of the situation but the Premier is known to be more cautious. It is safe to surmise that the Government appreciates the necessity of guarding against any misunderstanding that Japan is profiting by the new situation solely to promote her own interests.

The departure of the Allied diplomats from Petrograd is not attributed to the German advance, but the expected intervention of Japan in Siberia. It is understood that the Allies are agreed on the principle of intervention and only the details require settlement.

The "Daily News" in an editorial says: "There is military ground for preventing the material of the Siberian railways from falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia. The statement from Washington that Japan has enquired of America and the Entente with a view to the institution of joint military operations in Siberia shows that Japan takes the correct view. American feeling, like our own, is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing, but this view has been somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated."

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Heavy German Attacks.

London, March 2.
The question of Japanese action in Siberia divides attention to-day with the German attacks on the French north of the Aisne and in Champagne extending altogether for one hundred and twenty miles. These operations are regarded as the prelude to the German offensive which is expected any day; in fact they are carried out chiefly at night which suggests that they are intended to mask bigger preparations in the German rear. It is not unlikely that Champagne will be chosen for the German attempt to reach Paris because the enemy would thus be able to reinforce his flanks against a British attack from the coast or a French attack through Alsace.

Much Activity.

London, March 2.
Correspondents at British Headquarters describe the weather as again wintry, bad for aerial visibility and not favouring large offensive action. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Norfolks successfully raided southward of Armentieres. Our patrols in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle brought in prisoners. The enemy attempted night raids at several points. Two raiding parties entered our lines in the St. Quentin sector. A few of our men are missing. A few of the enemy reached our trenches in the third raid in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt, but all were killed or captured. After a heavy bombardment this morning on a wide front northward of Neuve Chapelle a strong party attacked and entered the Portuguese front trenches. An immediate counter-attack ejected the enemy, completely restoring the situation. We repulsed other raids in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and southward of Houtulst Forest.

Intense Artillery Duel.

London, March 2.
A French communique says: There is an intense artillery duel in the region north and north-west of Rheims and in Champagne in the region of the heights. South-west of Butte-du-Mesnil the enemy, after being driven out by counter-attacks from some points to which they had penetrated this morning, re-assaulted with heavy losses. After several unsuccessful attempts with heavy losses, the enemy regained a footing in part of the positions we had captured on the 13th ult. The enemy violently bombarded our first lines in front of Beaumont and Chaume Wood, also at Suceprey where a big raid was repulsed at two points last night.

In to-day's attacks the American troops contacted with the special raiding troops. The Americans everywhere held their lines intact and inflicted appreciable losses, capturing prisoners.

In Champagne the enemy attacked two points unsuccessfully. In the direction of Mont Cornille an attack was carried on a front of eight hundred metres, but the enemy found our trenches had been previously evacuated under instruction. The enemy were immediately driven out by an energetic counter-attack and the positions were entirely re-established. Our fire broke down another attack east of the Teton course. In these actions we inflicted serious losses and prisoners. There was a violent bombardment during the night south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil and fairly strong artillery on the left of the Meuse. Enemy raids in Lorraine and Vosges were repulsed.

Enemy Aggressively Active.

London, March 2.
A further French communique says: There is intense artillery fighting at many points from Chemin-des-Dames to the Meuse. We repulsed enemy raids to the south-west.

Reuter's Paris correspondent reports: South of Juvin-court the enemy is aggressively active, notably north-west and south-east of Rheims. He attempted in the afternoon to debouche against the salient of Neufchateau, but our precise fire disorganised the attack and a subsequent counter-attack drove out the elements which succeeded in getting a footing in advanced posts. Simultaneously he attacked La Pompelle but our fire drove him back. He violently re-attacked, making repeated efforts to reach La Pompelle. Isolated elements succeeded in getting a footing on the northern portion of a small work west of the fort. The enemy at the same time abortively attacked east and south of Labetonnerie.

Further Raids Reported.

London, March 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was great activity of enemy raiders last night all along the British front. In addition to the six raids reported this morning the enemy made two other attempts eastward of Polygon Wood. We drove off the enemy in both cases, securing prisoners. In the enemy's raid on the Portuguese front, which was delivered in considerable strength on a 3,000 yard front, he succeeded in entering the foremost trenches and secured several prisoners. The Portuguese, counter attacking immediately, completely drove him out. We repulsed the enemy in other raids, in certain cases after sharp fighting securing a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable losses. Aeroplanes dropped over 200 bombs on various targets, and fired many machinegun rounds and downed four enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

French Re-establish Lines.

London, March 3.
A Paris communique states:—In the region of Rheims and Champagne the enemy artillery is every feeble. The French since the morning have completely reestablished the lines at Pompelle. The attack there during the night of March 1 was effected by two battalions. There is lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse, at Hill 344 and north of Bezouvaux.

French Civil Hospital Bombed.

London, March 3.
A French communique says: Two enemy columns attacked last night east of Chavignon and were thrown back with heavy losses after violent hand to hand fighting. Another attempt east of Corbeny was equally unsuccessful. Lively mutual artillery occurred between Miette and Aisne and on the sector of Rheims, where the civil hospital was set on fire and systematically bombarded during the night. The enemy bombarded the first lines in Champagne at night time, notably in the mountainous region of Suippe and in the direction of Butte-du-Mesnil, west of which the enemy attack was driven back except at one point. Simultaneously a powerful enemy raid east of Suippe was completely defeated. There was considerable artillery in Woivre. One of our crews carried out a photographic reconnaissance as far as Marineburg, eighty kilometres behind the lines.

Our February Captures.

London, March 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided northward of Ypres. The Portuguese prisoners some in patrol encounters. Hostile artillery occurred between Ribecourt and the Scarpe. We took prisoner during Feb. 31/2 and captured twenty machine guns. Our airmen bombed dumps southward of Lille and rail sidings at Courtrai and Deynze. One of our machines is missing. Our night-fliers, between hail storms, dropped four tons of bombs on an aerodrome between Tournai and Mons and on billets at Douai. All returned.

GERMANY'S RULERS MEET.

London, March 3.
The Kaiser has convoked a Crown Council of all the German reigning families at the main headquarters.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

AGAIN TO-NIGHT. AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME

at 9.15 p.m.

Location:--CAUSEWAY BAY

Behind The French Convent Block of Buildings
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BIGGER, BETTER, BRIGHTER THAN EVER

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

Our Menagerie consists of

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Matinees: Wednesday & Saturday afternoons

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.
when Children will be admitted all half price to all parts
of the Circus.

NOTICE:--Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night
Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FULL BOX SIX SEATS ... \$15.00	SECOND CHAIRS ... \$1.50
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